THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. PUBLISHERS: GROEGE EWAPP & CO. Charles W. Knapp, President and General Ma George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC EUILDING.) TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEST By Ma.1-In Advance-Postage Pregaid. Any three days except Sunday-one year...... Sunday, with Magazine. Special Mail Edition, Sunday..... 1.5 BY CARRIER-ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Per week, daily only..... TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE Published Monday and Thursday-one year Remit ny bank draft, express money order or registered letter. Address: THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Me any circumstances Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Me., as second DOMESTIC POSTAGE. Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages..... ? cents for one or * cents for two cos

ET Rejected communications cannot be returned under Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 conf Twenty-two to twenty-eight pages 2 cents IN EUROPE The Republic is on file at the following places: LONDON-Trafalgar building, Northumberland avenue, room 7. PARIS-10 Roulevard des Capucines; corner Place de l'Opera and & Rue Cambon. BERLIN-Equitable Gebaude, 69 Frie TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bell Editorial Reception-Room.......Main 3854 MONDAY, JULY 3, 1905.

Circulation During June

W. R. Carr. Rusiness Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dally and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1965, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below.

Date.	Coples	Date.	Coples
	101,48	16	143,200
3	101.320		102,320
3	102.750		132.630
4 (Sunday)	122,490	11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	101.970
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6	101.360		101.840
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*	101,350		101,470
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10	102.870		122,170
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3,146,677 Total for the mountain Average delive distribution And said W D Carr further says that the number of applea returned and reported unseld during the month of June was 11.41 per cent. W. R. CARR. Sween to and subscribed before me this 30th day

My term expires April 25, 1909.

JOHN HAY.

J. F. FARISH.

John Hay represented a high combination of culture and common sense. In his death the Govfarseeing statesman we shall learn about that in later years. Hay at any rate possessed a broad outlook upon human affairs, an ample official and

Though he seemed to favor, if not lead, the imperialistic tendency of the Government in its recent international attitude and manifested an initiative and aggression in the far East to which less hold patricts found objection, he was nevertheless un doubtedly looked upon as the balance wheel of the Roosevelt administration; he was the conservative as contrasted with the radical President. He possessed the confidence of the people, generally speak ing, and without question was the mind upon which the Government principally relied.

Moreover, this Western literary man in high diplomacy was well beloved for other considera tions. He was an illustrious gentleman, pre emi can nobility, the finest product of democracy. His essentially human qualities endeared him to most men privileged to know him. Hay's sense of humor would have marred the career of many another perament to write "Little Breeches," "Jim Bludsoe" and "The Mystery of Gilgal" might well have con tented himself with a scribe's career. Hay's sense of the ridiculous and of the dramatic and his liter ncy indulgence afforded him the keenest pleasure, but in his later years his talents served but as a

TWENTIETH CENTURY CHIVALRY.

With a cabman and a bartender fighting over a chambermaid last week certainly the riot call was justified. These seem to be good old days with

chivalry very much alive. Howbelt, one fault appears in a review of the situation it was the lady herself who turned in the riot call. In King Arthur's time the fair one would have behaved differently. She would have calmly bided the result and thrown a rose to the victor.

May we conclude, then, that, while chivalry is still in high flourish among the galiants of our day, the times are nevertheless very deficient as to chambermaids? A modern Hero, we may suppose, would

FACE TO FACE WITH GRAFT. Politicians plead for mercy for officials who have been convicted of bribery. Citizens declare for integrity in the public service and simultaneously express pity for the victims of the law's penalties or for the families of these victims. This sympathy

Nearly everybody has come in contact with some form of graft, or with what resembled graft. Hence the idea that punishment is harshness. The distinction between compensation and graft is not always clear. Many an innocent person, not taking cir-

cumstances into account, has advised graft. It is not unusual, for example, for women to give wrong counsel to their husbands. Such instances could be found, upon inquiry, by the hundreds. A husband relates to his wife-by way of illustration-that a friend has offered him \$100 or \$300 to do certain work, but he says that he feels The wife considers the apparent features of the negotiation, but does not perceive motives, causes, methods or effects, and she advises, even urges, her has let Morocco behave as it pleased so long as it trouble to re'se'?"

How is grafting to be stopped, how is the custom to be eliminated, except by enforcement of the pensities? It does seem severe that a man should be imprisoned for a customary offense, and extremely severe that he should serve out his term. However, the offender is supposed to have been familiar with the law and the penalties, and in his official capacity he should have been a model to his constituents by obeying the law implicitly. And, moreover, if punishment is not to be inflicted for bribery or perjury, graft is sure to continue to be a custom in private business and to exist as a menace in government. Is it worse that several convicted officials should suffer, should bear the penalties, or that they should be released and the majority take the consequences of connivance at serious infraction of the law? Is graft to be countenanced by leniency, or stopped by the process of law?

GERMANY, FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

An immediate human-nature explanation of the now rather acute and feverish rivalry for influence and advantage in Morocco between the two old Continental disputants is fickle Morocco's readiness to firt with a new friend. But, looking back of that simple etiology, we discover a convincing cause and stimulus to German jealousy in the manner, some what underhanded, in which France secured its customs and diplomatic and military advantage in the swart domain south of the channel. France's cupidity seemed to shrink from the straightforward acknowledgment of its benefits when it made the "Lansdowne agreement" with England, by which it should take 60 per cent of the customs receipts, control the customs offices until certain financial obligations should be canceled, and have an exclusive priv flege to carry Moroccan loans.

France was quite welcome to make such an agree ment with England, so far as the other nations were concerned, and was doubtless entitled to the advantages it received, but, instead of making it openly and officially, the two Powers arrived thereat through a "secret" understanding, calculated less to inspire respect than to draw suspicion to the motives, present and ultimate, of the benefited nation Naturally enough, Germany would be most interested, curious and possibly fealous, and it was noth ing surprising that it was the first to question France's influence and to disturb the comfortable

So promptly did the Kaiser take the first oppor tunity to do so that he gave the impression of having lain alertly in wait therefor. The late Moroccan disturbances were the immediate occasion. It turned out that certain French representatives, Ministers agents and others were pressing the Sultan for additional concessions, for which purpose they had traveled to Fez. The unexpected happened when the Sultan balked; that is to say, he temporized, using, however, some highly polished and Oriental savoir faire, which the French mistook at the time for sincerity. The Sultan had never seriously refused them be fore. He said this time, though, that he would have to go through the form of convoking some of his tribal and local head men, which might require some time, before granting the desired privileges.

In the light of what happened during the delay and afterwards it is interesting to inquire whether the Kaiser had not quietly sent the Sultan word to "hold up" the situation.

At the psychological moment, while the amiable and gullible Frenchmen were paying suit to the hesitant Sultan, over comes the astute Kaiser to Tangler with a great fanfare of trumpets, bringing his smartest Minister, to assure Morocco of the Fatherland's comment loses by far the most valuable man in the everlasting friendship for the dusky domain and confidentially to wink and to nod just a little dispara gingly in the direction of France, implying the coquet tish suggestion that the Sultan and his subjects would fare far better in a friendship with Germany. The wink and nod knocked France's chances of securing the additional concessions sky high. The populace went wild. The Sultan issued a great declara-

France is altogether out of favor, and Germany s both asserting its own self-interest and promoting the good of the Sultan by contending that France shall not enjoy the privilege, virtually acquiesced in by Spain, Russia and England, of reorganizing the Moroccan administrative order of things to suit her self, but that the situation must be controlled internationally, by all the nations signatory to the treaty

of 1880 relating to Morocco. This treaty is utterly defunct, practically. The pations had almost forgot that it existed until the Kalser raised the point. It had virtually been abrogated by the understanding of France and England. acknowledged by Spain, indersed by Russia and never questioned by any other nation until Germany saw its advantage. But the Kaiser's contention is logical-the nations a quarter-century ago met and agreed concerning the affairs of Morocco; nothing. therefore, can be done of validity without the formal concurrence of all of them. What any three or four several accounts cannot affect the status of ail of them respecting the matter to which they have pre-

France's diplomacy has failed thus far to answe German insistence, and the Kniser looks to have the better of the argument. France demurs to going into the consideration of the matter which, by the Lansdowne agreement with Britain, ratified by Spain its authority and position. It is extremely doubtful whether France could withstand a universal insistence upon Germany's view of the case, and the tions the latter view would be the more acceptable. notwithstanding that France's priority of influence has been tacitly recognized by all of them up to a very recent period. Were the matter presented to arbitration, it is difficult to see how France could expect much of the result.

The scare talk about the strained relations of the two nations pointing to war sounds utterly vacuous when the situation is closely considered. The posttion of neither nation would be defensible by war; universal public opinion would discountenance an armed contention for either theory presented. Each nation has a "case." logically considered, though Germany's is the stronger; but the positions of the two are susceptible of reconciliation. It is by no is due to graft's being looked upon as a tolerated means improbable that France could even retain its advantages in great part if it yielded to Germany's very little to war for-could not afford to go to war; and Germany has not very much to gain, beyond many as they did in 1864. possibly humiliating its old opponent at a time when it is without the aid of its Russian ally.

It would probably be well for civilization in Morocco should that country be dominated by a broader international influence, such as a concert of the Powers might exert in the event of Germany's carrying its point. France has not made the most of its opportunity in Morocco. France is essentially a domestic, not a colonizing, nation; and its activities are mostly confined to collecting customs abroad. It

stitutes some of the weakness of France's argument. a point of which the cunning Kalser may be relied upon to make the most. The outcome cannot fail to be of vast interest to the world, in proportion as the dispute has entertained, but we cannot believe that the result will have any vital or disastrous purport.

Here we are drawing nearer and nearer, day by day, to that deadly Fourth. Are we reflecting upon its dangers? Parents should begin to keep a close eye on little Johnny and his purchases and the police to watch the rowdies. Let everybody beware of toy cannons, blank cartridges, big cannon crackers, dynamite canes-and the pistols in the pockets of thugs. Let's minimize the killings, maimings and wreckings of nervous systems.

Oyster Bay is experiencing its annual awakening, and the bivalves once more sit up and take notice. It is a feverish time for the little community when the Strenuous One takes his rest. Vacation will likely be livelier this year, too. Last year the occupant was a clam indulging a tense slience about the trusts.

The plumber who found \$156 and received but 25 cents reward for returning it to its owner should onsole himself with the reflection that in all probability he would have received more had not the owner known he was a plumber.

Of course the material in the St. Louis Public Museum is not yet complete. Some knockers, hammerers and fossils are to be included among the exhibits as soon as possible.

Referring to the tainted money which has been tendered to the universities, fear may be expressed that it may give the institutions a yellow streak.

Foreign reports estimate that about 150,000 Americans, or so-called Americans, will visit London this season. Nice picking.

Physical culture is suggested as a means of developing the mind. The habit of thinking is also very beneficial.

The Russian navy isn't even capable of carrying out a mutiny that would call for applause at a eummer garden.

Rockefeller has contributed \$51,000,000 to religion and education; that is, several barrels of lubricant.

The St. Louis real estate motto-Get a wife and buy a home, or buy a home and get a wife.

It will be strange if the State finds water in the

RECENT COMMENT

Japan's Need of Manchuria. Count Okuma in Public Opinion.

The products of the Nippon soil are not able to feed he increasing inhabitants of the land. Since the salvation is not to be found in her agriculture, we were com pelled to seek it in commerce and industry. For our commercial and industrial activity, the first important secessity is to find a solid and permanent field for its development. It would be difficult to point your finger to a happier sphere than the two neighboring countries, Korea and Manchuria, as the stage for such future expansion and enterprises. Between them and our land is only a flow of a girdle-like channel of water. The historical relationships between us are not the shallowest. And at the present time the power and prestige victorious country are impressing themselves dec upon the soil and the consciousness of our neighbors These fields, therefore, seem to be more than happy and the opportunity is golden for the extension of the commercial and the industrial activity of the nation over

As for the geographical extent of these two neighbor of ours, they are more than three times as large as the Empire of Nippon, while their population is less than half that of our own. Moreover, both Korea and Man churia are famous for their agriculture and the wealth and productivity of their soil. It would be a simple and atural thing if in the years to come Nippon should turn to them for food supply. Even in this day, when everything seems to be in its primitive state in thos countries, we receive from them a goodly supply of teans, wheat and other cereals. With the application of modern machinery in the development of the coun tries and improved means of transportation, and with the steady stream of the laboring class of Nippon Immigrating thither, we shall no doubt see a steady increase in the yield of the lands.

Colla Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Rattroad, in Harper's Weekly.

With the physical condition of the road in readines and the faith of all its employes in its supremacy as sured, the introduction of even a record-breaking train is merely an incident. The general scheme is laid out among the higher operating officials and discussed exaustively before the general and division superintendents are called together in conference. The details of the schedule are discussed, the general schedule formulated as to the terminal figures of each division, and the division superintendents submit a tentative table of running time, which must be approved by the chiefs of the transportation and operating departments. With this approval the running schedules are printed and distributed among the trainmen of each division a week or ten days before the new train starts. No special cere monies announce its entrance into train life, no special instructions are issued as to its treatment. The starting and arrival time at division terminals is given, the stopping-places are indicated, with the passing time at signal towers, and everyone who has anything to do with the movement sees to it that it moves on the given time, unless some insurmountable obstacle intervenes. In order to accustom enginemen to a new degree of speed, test rups with a train of like composition are frequently made in advance of the inauguration of a train of exceptional speed. These tests disclose the evenness or unevenness of the track, the relative effect f curves or the steadiness of the trains, and the degree of power requisite to surmount grades.

Harper's Weekly. It has long been known that the population of n great city would increase, or even remain stationary, but for the incessant influx of newcomers from the rural districts or from foreign countries. This seems to be peculiarly true of New York. As Doctor John H. Girdner puts it in his book, entitled, "New-Yorkitis," the inhabitants of the American metropolis are driving themselves and being driven like beasts of burden. "They work like dynamos all day, and play like idiots all night." The reports of the Health Department show that the number of sudden deaths in New York has re cently increased out of all proportion to the growth in population. Thus, in 1904, it seems that 2,000 persons fell dead, or died soon after they were stricken-an increase of 50 over New York's record in the previous year. In the first three months of 1905 no fewer than request for a submission of Moroccun problems to 1700 cases of this character were reported, and as these the consideration of all the Powers signatory to the figures were for cold months, when the brain or the heart is not as liable to crack as it is in hot weather. h is expected that the victims of living at high prossure

will number in the present year more than twice as

July Lippincott's. General Sherman once had occasion to stop at country home where a tin basin and a roller-towel on the back perch sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's efforts at making a tollet under the tooth-brush, nati-file, whish-broom, etc., had been duly used and returned to their places in the traveler's grip. he could suppress his curiouty no longer, so boidly put the question: "Say, mister, air you always that much

husband to take the money. This is very likely to paid-and Morocco has behaved badly to its heart's PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES ANNOUNCED BY ROOSEVELT; MAY CONCLUDE A TREATY

Ambassador Muravieff and Baron Rosen Are to Act for Russia, and Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Are Authorized to Represent Japan-Delegates Empowered to Make Arrangements to End Far Eastern War, Subject to Approval of Their Home Powers-Each Country Indorses the Selections of the Other.

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY FINISHED.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2-Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt to-day of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference,

The character and ability of the mer elected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective Govern ments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far East. The plent-Russian-Ambassador Muravieff, for

merly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, re ently appointed as Ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini. Japanese-Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States

By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement: "The President announces that the Rus-

stan and Japanese Governments san and Japanese Governments have notified that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the lst of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambas-sador Muravieff, formerly Minister of Justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rome.

Justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen.

"The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira.

"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home Governments."

PLENIPOTENTIARIES NAMED. A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese Governments formally communi cated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had

selected.

Acting as an intermediary, the President communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to St. Petersburg and those of the Russian representatives to the Government at Tokio. Having received from both Governments assurances that the se-lections were satisfactory, the President, according to his agreement with the bellig-erents, authorized the public announce-

JAPAN IS INSISTENT. Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoye of both Governments be clothed with fuil power to conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese Government indicated pointedly that the Emperor consideration for the mission.

would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define its terms, and then let Russia decide whother the conferees should proceed with their deliberations.

The Tokio Government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should have conferred upon them treaty-making power, and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity.

a spirit of perfect sincerity ROOSEVELT FAVORS PEACE. Such, too, was the position taken by

President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective Governments could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St.

ernments could a lasting peace be schieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg Government to accede to what was regarded as a reasonable proposition of Japan. That he was successful in his presentation of the matter to the Russian Emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued to-say.

The President's aunouncement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details yet remain to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session shall be held in Washington about the first of August.

Baron Rosen already is en route to the United States, his coming being to succeed Count Cassini as the Russian Ambassador to this country. It is probable that Ambassador Muravieff will start soon for the United States, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks and interpreters. The Japanese contingent of officials and attaches, headed by Baron Komura, it is expected, will leave Japan in time to reach Washington by the first of August. Augus

PLACE IS UNDETERMINED. No decision yet has been reached as to the place of holding the sessions of the conference. For the purpose of organization and to determine upon plans for the future the plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington, but it is regarded as highly probable that at an early date thereafter they will adjourn to hold the business sessions of the conference in some city on the North Atlantic seaboard. In this connection the word "here" in the official statement issued to-day is likely to be misunderstood. It means merely in this

The sessions of the conference, of course, will not be held in Oyster Bay, although it is expected that the envoys of the two conferring Powers will come to Oyster Bay to pay their respects to president Roosevelt and the conference of the two conferrings.

This trip to the President's home prob-

RED TAPE RETARDS WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL; CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC

Wallace's Resignation Regarded as a Move for Self-Preservation, as He Was Hampered by Restrictions Which Delayed Progress-Requisitions for Supplies Not Filled for Several Months -Civil-Service Force in Many Cases Announced Incompetent-Unwholesome Sanitary Conditions.

WORK SO FAR COMPARES UNFAVORABLY WITH THE FRENCH.

and St. Louis Republic. Panama, June 34.-Utter demoralization the great interoceanic canal. After more

is a dismal failure. Competent men, brought here at the everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is apparent to natives and foreigners alike. Engineers admit freely that under present conditions there is lit-tle probability that the canal can ever completed.

PAYING HIGHER PRICES

THAN FRENCH COMPANY. All of the higher officials are discouraged by the reports that they are receiving from everywhere along the line, especially by the fact that it is actually costing the American Government more for eacl carload of dirt moved than the French Canal Company paid. In the last thirty days there has been a notable decrease in the operations at Culebra and there seems little prospects that the record made in April will be equaled for some time to come.

These circumstances of themselves are erough to dishearten those in positions of responsibility, without reckoning the panic aused by the yellow-fever epidemic. While those familiar with work in the tropics are merely taking the usual precautions to protect their health, civil-service men and protect their health, civil-service men and others from the North are exhibiting frenzied fear of the scourge, and are clamoring for opportunities to go to their homes. There is plenty of excuse for the frightered "tenderfoot." He knows in a gental way that when the American railroad was built it was said to have cost a life for each tie inid. As he enters the open readstead at Colon, he sees either a dismall downward over as ville a sharty toward. readstead at Colon, he sees either a dismail downpour over as vies a shanty town as he has ever pictured in a nightmare, or a hurning sun drawing noxious vapors from the damp earth, suggesting from the sea everything unpleasant and unsanitary. If he takes the rairoad he stops at stations surrounded by squalid huts, one of the suggestive names being Matachin (kill chicket in warry of many Chicae. chinks, in memory of many Chinese la-borers who died at that point.

The first literature brought to the new arrivals attention are the poems of J. S. Gilbert, with such choice extracts as these.

Beyond the Charges Biver Are pains that lead to death-To the fever's deadly breezes,

to malaria's polaunous breath? Beyond the tropic foliage. Where the alligator waits. Are the manalons of the devil-To wage a missmatic strife.
And suffer all the life of life; And suffer all the life of life; neat and drink one's self to fee; And curse God with one's latest by And then a "heavenly massion" fill Prepared for one on Modkey Hill-This is the isthmian way.

You are going to have the fever, Yellow eyes! In about ten days from now. Iron bands will cleans your brow; Your tongue resemble curdled cream; A rusty streak the center evan; Your mouth will taste of untold things. Your mouth will taste of untild things.
With class and home and his and wings:
Your head will weigh a ton or more.
And forty gaies within it mar!
And so on, ad infinitum. The talk wanders on in the same cheerful strain, recurring ever and anon to Monkey Hill, the high ground south of Coion, where most of the Frenchmon found their lost resting-place. The newcomer is regarded with an ecdotes about other Northerners who lived ten days, or possibly ten months, on the istimus, and then a little personal experience shows him that the majority of those who die from fever are, like him unacclimated, and an awful fear is apt to possess him.

Republic. was there so great a scare, such apparent anxiety to get away, as now. WORK OF PRENCHMEN NOT YET OVERSHADOWED.

There is natural gratification among the than a year's work under the auspices of Frenchmen who have remained in the cathe United States Government, the result | nal service because the work done by the old company has not yet been overshadowed. When the United States Govern-Competent men, brought here at the owed. When the United States Governoutset, have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil-service employes sent here from the North have
shown gross inaptitude to grapple the
problems presented to them and have succeeded only in complicating the situation
and official red tape has hindered work ing chart was wrotehed guesswork. Boyd Ehle, a division engineer, took a party to the headquarters of the Charges and made estimates for turning the overflow at flood-time into the Pacific Ocean, reporting that by means of a tunnel he could save some \$21,00,000 above all former estimates. He then worked upon sending the surplus wa-ters into the Atlantic and determined that ing chart was wrotched guesswork. Boyd

ters into the Atlantic and determined that he could effect a further saving.

This sort of practical work made a marked ingression, which has since been largely effect by burcaucratic methods showing less practical knowledge than the French company displayed at its worst.

That the United States Government is spending more than the French company is regretfully admitted by all in a position to know here. The expense has been gradually increasing. The largest amount of work done at the Culebra cut was in April, when 28.336 carloads were removed. The figures for May have not yet been made public, but they will show a marked decrease, which will be still further accentuated in June.

usted in June. What has particularly impressed oldtimers has been that the head of the canal commission has made his headquarters in New York: that there has already been one change in the governorship of the caral zone, with rumors that the present Governor would like to leave on account of his health; that John F. Wallace, chief of his health; that John F. Wallace, chier engineer, has resigned and that others on the commission that blads the work wife red tape are familiar with the canal only in the difetizant manner of sightseers. Even persons who condemned the methods of the French company do not see the advantage of a "practical" American regime which has cut down salaries of marking engineers and turrensed the nowregime which has cut down salaries of working engineers and increased the powers of nonresident bureaucrats, who draw large salaries for doing clerical work in the North and impeding progress on the isthmus.

As an illustration of the prevailing methods, a member of a surveying party informed The Republic representative today that he had just obtained stechand levels which were ordered more than a

or ago, and which have been constantly • Workhouse. evels which were ordered more than WALLACE WAS HAMPERED BY RED TAPE METHODS.

Among the canal workers there is the general feeling that Mr. Wallace did simple justice to himself in surrendering the position of chief engineer, as to continue

said one of his assistants. "Nothing at all, He could not get anything he needled until many months later, and it was fast a case of pegging along without a chance of doing anything. He was supplied with their Section of the Brotherhood of Reililled with Civil-Service men who were

chance of discussions of the could not hold his good men, as they had been cut in salaries, and he was so bound by red tape that he was a mere figurehead, upon whom blame could rest, and he knew that there could be no credit. A man working 200 miles from New York under those circumstances had no chance, and Mr. Wallace did the only proper thing for himself by getting out while there was still time, as long as he had only nominal charge. With a commission in the North, Civil Service and other drawbacks there does not seem to be any opportunity for us to do as well as the Frenchmen did."

T am not an alarmist." declared an American who has just left the canal employ, "but I think that the full truth should be known at home. We have the first proposite the containing four men upoet at Grand Avenue Park by a score of to T. The Browns' line-up was:

Mctaffrey, 2 h.; Cunningham, I f.; Lancaster, p.; Schenck, c. f.; McGinistnmus, and then a little personal experience shows him that the majority of perfence shows him that the majority of those who die from fever are, like him, unsacrimated, and an awful fear is apt to possess him.

There is some fever, but by no means as much as there was at certain periods while the French had control of the canal, and asser in the days of the French company

public should be brought to realize that there must be a change. Our first year's work is a diagrace to our summed enterprise and it is simply up to us to do better, not to hide the facts. We are wasting money by speading proportionately more than the French dd. and surely the fault is in the system; me bome of the principal men are competent if left to their own devices.

"We have been drifting for three or four months from had to worse, and on every side there are competent: If left to apologise. It is time for some radical action. The condition is horrible and the scandal may grow to the extent that it will kill the entire canal project. A proper ventilation of the demoralization will have the effect of bringing about a reform and the prevailing opinion here is that red tape should be cut and a commission located here, with full powers to act without conferring with men who know nothing about the isthmus."

WOULD GIVE NEW STATE POWER TO DIVIDE ITSELF.

Proposition to Unite the Adve-cates of Single and Joint Statehood.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Coweta, I. T., July 2-A new phase of the statehood question has arisen on the eve of the great single statehood conveneve of the great single statchood convention to be held at Okiahoma City en
July 12.

The separate statchood men effer this
compromise: Insert in the enabling act
the proviso (like Texas had in her enabling act) to the effect that the new
State, at any time after admission, may,
on a majority vote of her electors, divise
the State into two Commonwealths.

Personally a great majority of the single
or joint statchood men seem to favor this
idea. What the convention will do, therefore, is awaited with deep interest.

MISSOURI RAINS INTERFERE WITH THE WHEAT HARVEST.

Two Inches of Water Fall in Pour tren Hours at St. Joseph, and Machines I'mable to De Work.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 2.-A steady rain set in this morning and has continued without intermission for fourteen hours. Two inches of water has fallen in that time. Railway train schedules have been

reaped wheat in this section that should have been harvested several days ago.
All such crops will suffer heavy damage, and many in bottom lauds will be lost, owing to the wheat being down or inability of reaping machines to work on ecount of water.

FALLS FROM LINDELL HOTEL Peter Parras Sustains Fracture

of Left Leg. Peter Parras, 21 years old, living at Sixth and Market streets, fell from a well at the Lindell Hotel yesterday at 5:15 p. m., a distance of seven feet, and sustained a broken leg.

Parras missed his footing while walking on the cast wall of the building.where he was employed in wrecking work. As he fell, he struck a derrick, which came down with him, falling upon his left leg.
The injured man was taken to the City
Hospital in an ambulance. His condition
is serious. Parras is the second workman to sustain injury at the building
since the demolition work began.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

J. Burne of Marion. Ill., was registered yes-W. H. Woods of Stroud, Ok., was a guest O. E. Adams of Brazil, Ind., was registered yesterday at the Southern. S S Florshelm of Shravaport, guest yesterday at the Plantery.

S. R. Young of Hope, Ark, was registered sterday at the New St. James. L. Davidson of Houston, Tex., had apart-John H. Lea of Memphie, Tenn., was registered vesterday at the Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dana of Coffeeelle, Kas, have spartments at the Jefferson. O. W. Trafferty of Memphis, Tenn., was a -Joseph Jackson of Jacksonville, Ill., was mong the arrivals yesterday at the Lacieds. J. R. Palmer of Chattanooga, Tenn., was

PEPURIJC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.- These persons from it, Louis are registered at hotels here to-

Windsort-Introduction and wife.

Pairmer House-F. Walsh and wife.

Pairmer House-F. Walsh and wife.

Majorite-C. S. Lanham.

Grace-W. H. Healy, Mrs. Straus. R. W.

Stafford, W. S. Straus.

Katerhof-J. A. Rossie, W. A. Howard.

Missouriane in New York. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 2.-Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri: St. Louis-C. B. Nash. A. Sellg. H. Smith, J. Little, Manhattan; M. O'Loughlin, J. Brady Jr., W. A. Tyrrell, P. S. Mevenson,

Nelson, Union Square, Miss Spuring, Belvelere; 8 Atler: Savoy E. O'Retlle and Mrs. Kansas Cit. T. E. O'Retlle and Mrs. Pellly, Herald Square, J. G. Schaleh Jr. and Mrs. Schaleth, Breslin, L. W. Luscher and Mrs.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

• From The Republic of July 4, 1888 • Two regiments, under Colonel · George O. Carpenter Jr. and Major · · George J. Chapman, commanded · the encampment in Forest Park. . The site was named Camp Cupples. Harbor Engineer J. F. Joyce Mipervised work on a new dike which was nearing completion at the

· Arrangements for the celebration of July 4 included a reception to • the Mexican Veterans, to be given • · at the residence of Colonel J. L. D. · Morrison, No. 250 Loucust street. . Joseph A. Wherry was the center of interest on the Merchants' Exe change floor when he disposed of . Me tons of pig fron. This was the

· way Trainmen thanks were unant-